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## WORLD'S—1903—FAIR.

Over 104,000

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Over 47,000

BY ST. LOUIS CARRIERS.

## JUST A FEW PLAIN TRUTHS.

Mr. George J. Gould's personal letter to Governor Wood of New York, urging an appropriation of at least \$500,000 for a State exhibit at the St. Louis World's Fair, contains a strong argument for such action from the standpoint of the practical business man.

There should be a very potent influence brought to bear on the Governor of New York by the merchants and manufacturers of that State in behalf of an adequate appropriation. The Governor and the members of the Legislature may in this manner come to understand that it is New York, not St. Louis, which will benefit most largely from a New York exhibit at the St. Louis World's Fair. And it will be New York, not St. Louis, which will suffer from a shabby exhibit due to niggardliness in providing the necessary funds.

The people of the States comprising the original Louisiana Purchase stand amazed at the inability or unwillingness of some Eastern States to recognize the importance of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. They hesitate to believe that hostility is at the bottom of this seeming indifference. They know that the trade of the Louisiana Purchase States is the richest and most profitable enjoyed by merchants and manufacturers of the Eastern States. They will be glad to see the Eastern States manifest some appreciation of their truth.

## HAS EARNED RECOGNITION.

Any movement which makes for better and more orderly living by young men should receive the encouragement of the public. With such a motive the success of the Young Men's Christian Association in diffusing the support of moneyed men and corporations is not surprising.

In the annual reports which were read in the St. Louis churches last Sunday a most gratifying year of progress and development was recorded. At the close of fifty years of work, the National Association is enabled to dedicate a new building every week. During 1901 over \$10,000,000 was raised for current support and new structures.

In St. Louis the year was notable for internal improvement and general advancement in every department. The different branches are in a flourishing condition. The capacity of the central building has been found too small and two additional stories to the quarters on Franklin and Grand avenues will be completed before the end of the current year.

Especially notable is the progress made in the railroad men's branch in East St. Louis. So successful has been this work that the officers expect to build new headquarters and secure more endowment. The interest which the railroad companies are taking in pushing the work is one of the best recommendations the management could have. If the ends of the association are secured better railroadings will result.

There is no doubt that the present ratio of progress will be maintained during the present year. The energy of the past few years is not exhausted but refreshed by success. The Young Men's Christian Association can anticipate the future with assurance of continued prosperity.

## FRANCE TEACHING EUROPE A LESSON.

France's vigorous beginning of preparations for a Government exhibit at the St. Louis World's Fair which will far surpass the French exhibit at the Chicago Columbian Exposition indicates an intelligent realization of the magnitude of the St. Louis event.

The French are a shrewd and wide-awake business people. They are temperamentally alert and quick to see the merits of a practical proposition. They are probably the best advertisers in the world.

And surely it must be conceded that they know whether it is worth while to make expensive exhibits at an international exposition. They are, perhaps, expert authority on this point, having a more intimate knowledge than any other people of the "show" advantages of a World's Fair.

There is little question that the example of France in determining upon an exceptionally competent ex-

hibit at the St. Louis World's Fair will have the effect of arousing the other nations of Europe to extraordinary exertions.

It is not a matter of friendliness or willingness to "help the World's Fair." It is a cold theory of business when you get right down to the compelling motive. Competition for trade is fiercer now than ever before in the world's history. A World's Fair is a great sample-room where the world's merchants and manufacturers display their wares. No enterprising nation can afford not to be represented in such a competitive display. And it will be a very foolish nation which makes an inferior display, knowing that more alert competitors will gain customers at the expense of the nation that is thus shabbily represented.

## AMERICANS AND THE BOER PEOPLE.

As a great and free people, knowing our own strength and confident of the stability of our republican institutions, the American people, as The Republic has steadily contended, may with perfect safety and propriety manifest a lively interest in such events as the Prince of Prussia's recent visit to this country and the King of England's approaching coronation.

Nor is there any peril to American principles or to the national character in the mere fact of our being courteous toward the monarchical Governments of the Old World. We, should, indeed, be more than willing to maintain pleasant relations with every Government, no matter how widely some of them may differ from our ideals. In the course of time, we may hope, the monarchical idea will die out from the world and government of the people by the people for the people will be universal.

But the existing peril to us right now is that, while we are manifesting this spirit of friendliness to such great Powers as Germany and England, both monarchies, we have assumed an alignment hostile to a republican people fighting for their liberties and for the right of self-government—the devoted Boers of South Africa. We, or, rather, the authorities at Washington, seem to feel no faintest throb of sympathy for these indomitable freemen. They are fighting the same fight as did our fathers in the American Revolution. They are revealing the same unconquerable spirit. They are a frugal, sober, industrious and God-fearing people, their men and their women alike superbly faithful in a determination for national independence.

Every drop of American blood in our bodies should thrill with the glow of spiritual kinship for the patriots of the two South African Republics and should animate us with a resolution to help them in their struggle for liberty. There is no hostility to England in this statement of truth. The English are our blood kin, but they are in the dreadful wrong in their war to subjugate the Boer people. They know themselves that they are in the wrong. We, of all the peoples of earth, should most clearly see the truth that is apparent even to thousands of Englishmen. We should say that we would like to save the two South African Republics from extinction. There is no moral escape from this confession of duty. If we can now coldly witness the crushing of such a people as the Boers without lifting a hand to succor them the fact is appallingly ominous to ourselves. It means that we have ceased to be Americans of the breed of our fathers.

## RELIEVE THE SUFFERING.

Now that the drought-stricken district southwest of St. Louis has extended over several counties in the southern part of Missouri the people of this city are again called upon to relieve the destitution. The people in neighboring counties along the northern line of Arkansas were compelled to take similar action many weeks ago.

According to reports the area embraces McDonald, Barry, Stone, Taney, Ozark, Howell, Oregon, Christian and Douglas counties. In each of them many hundreds of people are suffering from the necessities of life. Food and clothing are lacking.

This aside from the shortage of seed for spring planting. Agriculturists can hope to do little during the next summer unless the deficiency is supplied. Within a few weeks stock can be put on pasture, but until that time help must be secured from those who have been more fortunate.

A committee of the Merchants' Exchange is soliciting subscriptions. Let the members be given the hearty support that the cause deserves. Any supplies sent to Secretary G. H. Morgan will be forwarded.

## GREED OF THE POLITICIANS.

In the refusal of the House of Representatives to adopt a motion of Congressman Williams of Illinois whereby the bill to classify the rural free delivery service would be amended by a provision requiring the dismissal of carriers who used their influence in favor of any party or for any candidate is evidence of the partisanship which underlies this measure.

Missourians have become acquainted with the uses to which rural free delivery carriers may be put. Under the leadership of Republican National Committeeman Kerens the rural postal service has been made an instrument for personal advancement. Factional ends are secured by the use of this government machine.

President Roosevelt has declared for a classified rural free delivery. He has also spoken against the practice which Congressman Williams in his motion aimed to make unprofitable. That the Republican majority should refuse to sustain the President shows that the politicians intend to use the carriers as propagandists in the future as in the past.

Of course, Colonel Kerens will hardly refuse to take continued advantage of the opportunities afforded by the refusal of Congress to prevent just such practices as he has encouraged. However efficient the rural free delivery carrier service may be when appointments are made after a Civil-Service examination has determined the fitness of applicants, the present body of Republican carriers will be permitted to carry out the campaigns of their bosses. It is a prostitution of the Civil Service which disgusts all fair citizens.

## THAT BEST FINANCIAL TRANSACTION.

The Globe-Democrat having again characterized the "sales" of Missouri railroads under Republican administrations as "Missouri's best transaction," it is in place to exhibit more items of that corrupt transaction for the benefit of Missouri taxpayers.

The Republic has heretofore mentioned the fact that the Missouri Pacific Railway directory bought the Republic from the Missouri Pacific Railway Company for \$193,648.60. That purchase of the Republic from the Missouri Pacific Railway Company for \$193,648.60. That purchase of the Republic from the Missouri Pacific Railway Company for \$193,648.60.

The Republic has also referred to the fact that the sale of the Iron Mountain and Cairo and Fulton railroads lost the taxpayers \$6,061,454. That sale, it will be remembered, was made by the Commissioners—one of them, Mr. Rankin, dissenting to the firm of "A. J. McKay and others." Among the members of that firm were three brothers of one of the Commissioners who made the sale. Comment, in view of this fact, is hardly necessary. It seems to have been a "family affair." The brothers of one of the Commissioners being members of the firm which purchased the road, it furnishes sufficient explanation of

the acceptance by the Commissioners of the lowest and worst bid. This is "Exhibit B" of the Globe-Democrat's "Missouri's best transaction."

In the order of the presentation of these exhibits we may next explain the first step taken by the Republican Legislature in the sale of the North Missouri—now Wabash—railway.

The State had issued bonds in aid of the construction of that road to the amount of \$4,350,000. It was completed to Macon City.

On the 12th of February, 1895, the Fletcher Legislature passed an act which gave to the North Missouri Railroad Company the right to issue first mortgage bonds to the amount of \$8,000,000 upon the road. Section 2 of the act says:

"The North Missouri Railroad Company is hereby authorized to issue their first mortgage bonds to the amount of six millions of dollars, to be secured by a first mortgage on the main line of the North Missouri Railroad already constructed from the city of St. Louis to Macon City in the County of Macon, together with the rolling stock, depots, machine shops and other appurtenances thereto belonging."

The act also provided that the State of Missouri "hereby relinquishes her first lien and mortgage upon said main line of the North Missouri Railroad, retaining, however, a second lien and mortgage thereon, which shall upon the payment in full of the principal and interest of the bonds authorized by this act forthwith become a first lien and mortgage on said main line."

In other words, the Republican Legislature authorized this railroad company to issue \$8,000,000 of bonds, which became a first lien upon the road, and thus made the indebtedness of the State a second lien.

This was the first step taken to destroy the value of the State's lien upon this railroad, and the only pretense offered for this infamy was the alleged desire to extend the road to the Iowa line and to Kansas City.

The second step in the transaction was taken by the Republican Legislature in 1898, when the entire lien of the State was sold to Henry T. Blow and five other persons named in the bill for the beggarly pittance of \$200,000.

This is "Exhibit C" of the Globe-Democrat's "Missouri's best transaction," and describes a deal which resulted in a net loss to Missouri taxpayers of \$8,760,000 of principal and interest.

It is unnecessary to denounce this transaction. The mere recital of its salient features puts upon the Fletcher administration the seal of condemnation by every honest man. It aroused the indignation of the people at the time, and they are yet wrathful as their annual tax receipts call to memory the character of the outrage.

Congressman Joy's dispatch to Internal Revenue Collector Westhus, advising him that it is very important that Fred Weitz get a good position in his office, will arouse Joy's opponents in the Missouri Republican "outfit" factional fight as nothing else could arouse them. This is because the dispatch reads as if Joy is now moving to place his friends in office and so strengthen his hold on the Eleventh District Congressional seat. The outfit will not fail to resent this new demand for Federal patronage with which to further a personal campaign. There are not offices enough to go around, you know, and this is where all the trouble arises. The new situation created by the Joy telegram is typical to an amusing extent.

Mr. Berry's resolution providing for the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people is being opposed by the Senators themselves as if they feared to place their political fortunes in the hands of American voters. Nevertheless, they will have to do this very thing in the not remote future. Legislative deadlocks or sell-outs have made the people weary of the old method.

Senator Mallory declares that the ship-subsidy bill will extend government aid to private enterprises without a just return. This is exactly what Mark Hanna and the syndicate behind the bill are determined that it shall be passed.

## RECENT COMMENT.

## Functions of a Great University.

The question which has been raised I shall briefly discuss after proposing it in a somewhat modified and restricted form. What are the true functions of a great university? By "university," in this connection, I mean any institution which endeavors to carry the process of education up to its higher and highest stages. The true functions of such an educational institution are the services it aims to render in pursuit of a certain ideal. Its ideal, like all other human ideals, is not capable of perfect realization; but it is a conception of certain offices which the university strives more and more worthily to fulfill; of certain functions which it aims to perform more effectively to exercise. Especially does this ideal set the goal for progress in the higher education.

In answer to this form of asking the question I reply, then, that the true functions of a genuinely great and good university are chiefly these three: (1) The highest mental and moral culture of its own students; (2) the advancement, by research and discovery, of science, scholarship and philosophy; (3) the diffusion, as from a center of light and influence, of the benefits of a liberal, genial, and ennobling culture over the whole nation, and even over the world. To anticipate the answer to the special inquiry whether the institutions of the higher education in this country are indeed worth all that they are costing, and are going to cost, I will answer at once: Yes, but only if they are to be prepared to exercise all these three functions in a much more intelligent and effective fashion than at present. And for the responsibility of a nearer approach to this ideal they ought, in my judgment, to be held much more strictly to an account than is now the case.

## New York's Queer Idea.

The shabby recognition which the great State of New York proposes to bestow upon the St. Louis World's Fair merits the condemnation which it is receiving in all parts of the country. Fifty thousand dollars is the sum that the Empire State proposes to pay for proper representation at an international exposition of the first class.

In a sense—and a large sense—the entire West is interested deeply in the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and with an appropriation of \$50,000, have made larger allowances for representation at the Fair than that proposed by the great Empire State.

St. Louis does not seek any assistance from New York. It should be understood. Whatever appropriation the Legislature of the Empire State may make, small or large, will be expended exclusively upon its own building and exhibits. The truth is, in the vast collection of structures and the vast display of exhibits, New York would scarcely be missed except by its own people.

## Chew Food Until Tasteless.

Arthur Henry in Atlantic's Magazine.  
The stomach is the most willing servant. It really loves its master, and frequently performs such labors as none but a slave would endure. Horace Fletcher has recently evolved a theory, founded upon thousands of experiments, which maintains that of the necessary requirements the matter of chewing will alone suffice. According to him man has been given the sense of taste to guide him in his eating, and to maintain a just relationship between his food and his stomach. So long as there is any taste, he says, the food should remain in the mouth. That which remains when there is no longer any taste should be rejected as unfit. By this means the taste is satisfied when the necessary amount of food has been sent to the stomach, and therefore it is impossible to overwork the stomach. By this method also only that portion of food which is nourishing gets past the taste into the system.

## UNION MUSICAL CLUB'S CONCERT—LENTEN WEDDINGS.



MRS. EDGAR FOLGER MACY.

MRS. SAMUEL PIPER.

Two St. Louis vocalists who will tend to make the operetta performances to-night at the Union Club noteworthy and successful. Mrs. Piper will sing the part of the Duchess de Sevres in Robyn's "Brica-Brac" and Mrs. Macy will be Mrs. Bumpuss in the "Charity Girls," a music farce by Audran.

Miss Marian Fry's marriage to Mr. Wallace Montague, which took place yesterday morning at 8 o'clock at the bride's home, No. 229 Euclid avenue, was a quiet affair. Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Wyatt departed last night for a Southern honeymoon, and will visit the exposition at Charleston, S. C., returning to St. Louis, where they will be at home on Wednesdays at No. 412 North Eleventh street.

Miss Perle Weinert and Mr. Oscar Blankenmeier were quietly married last evening at 8 o'clock at the bride's home, No. 229 Euclid avenue. There were no attendants, and only relatives and a few intimate friends present. The Reverend Doctor Campbell read the service, the bride appearing in a gown of white silk and lace, and standing with the bridegroom beneath a canopy of white roses, ferns and smilax. After an informal period of congratulation and a wedding supper, Mr. Blankenmeier and his bride went to their own home at No. 350 Garfield avenue, which was furnished and in readiness.

BRINGS BRIDE FOR SURPRISE.  
Mr. Charles Merriweather Sparks, No. 408 Washington boulevard, surprised his parents and friends on Tuesday by bringing home a bride from Arkansas, where he went on a business trip. The young lady was Miss Julia Langford, daughter of a well-known Arkansas man, and being both pretty and accomplished, has received a warm welcome from the bridegroom's family.

LENTEN CONCERT.  
The Union Musical Club's annual Lenten concert will be given on Saturday afternoon.

STAGE NOVELTIES SOON TO BE SEEN HERE.

James K. Hackett will appear at the Olympic Monday evening as an actor-manager and producer of a new play, the scenes of which are laid in St. Louis during the period of the Civil War. This new play is a dramatization of Winston Churchill's now famous novel, "The Crisis," which Mr. Hackett was fortunate enough to secure the rights of the play from the author.

"The Heart of Chicago," a Lincoln J. Carter melodrama, will be the next offering at Havillan's. The play is a dramatic point the piece is said to be more consistent than many of its predecessors. Among the scenes to be shown are the roof of the Masonic Temple, where a big fight was fought, the Court of Honor at the World's Fair, and a fire in the business district. A large company is promised.

William Bonnell and Rose Stahl will come to the Imperial Sunday in "An American Gentleman." The play deals with the adventures of a Yale graduate, known as "Sampson of Yale," who is the son of a father who is assassinated. He sets out to track down the murderers. A clever lead him to a gypsy camp, where he meets a beautiful gypsy girl, with whom he falls in love. The evil queen of the camp has started a wrestling match among her followers. She offers the pretty heroine, Carina, as the prize. "Sampson of Yale" challenges the victor and saves the young woman from an ignominious marriage.

S. Miller Kent, who is playing in "The Cowboy and the Lady" at Havillan's, announces that he will continue in the Clyde Pitch drama again next season with only a few changes. Mr. Kent has made an extensive tour of the country this winter, from Atlantic City to California, and boasts the unusual record of not having had a single losing week.

The text of the musical attractions, now announced, is the recital of Ignace Jan Paderewski, who will appear on Saturday afternoon. This will be the great pianist's only visit to St. Louis this season. As he is devoting himself more and more to composition, it may be his last journey here for some time to come. His present tour is limited to thirty concerts. The trip was somewhat hastily arranged, inasmuch as Mr. Paderewski came to New York only a few weeks ago with the sole purpose in view of witnessing the first presentation of his new gypsy opera, "Manru." By canceling a number of European engagements, it was found that he could spare just forty-five days in America. The present trip was the result. His programme will be made up of the most popular pieces in his repertoire, and may contain a transcription of the finale of "Manru."

Ellery's Royal Italian Band, under the management of Signor Giuseppe Creators, comes to the Odeon next Sunday evening for one week's stay. There will be matinee and evening performances, Saturday and Sunday. Creators will give all his most successful pieces during this stay in St. Louis, including the tremendous rendition of the Tannhauser overture, in which the band has made a name for itself.

Mme. Soder-Hueck, contralto, will give a recital at Memorial Hall, Nineteenth and Locust streets, March 18.

The City Club burlesquers will be at the attraction at the Standard next week. Two short farces will be given, "At the Odeon" and "At the Pan-American." Prominent among the vaudeville performers, will be the three Lane sisters, Ferguson and Watson, Grace Leonard and the Golden Gate Quartet. Master Reichbach of the Standard will have his benefit April 7. He will present the Merry Maidens Company, with a number of extra features.

## SERIOUS DISTRESS IN MISSOURI AND ARKANSAS.

Special Correspondence of The Republic.  
La Crosse, Ark., March 11.—I was born in Warren County, Kentucky, on the tenth day of May, 1834, and emigrated with my parents to Izard County, Arkansas, in 1839, landing here at a place now known as Lunenburg on Christmas Eve. I am one of the oldest men now living in this county and the oldest emigrant now living here. I have witnessed nine droughts during my residence here; in 1834, 1844, 1854, 1857, 1861, 1864, 1894 and the present (or last), 1901. The severest of all, except the last, was that of 1894, and during the year succeeding that year greater suffering, even starvation, would have resulted but for the fact of the abundance of wild animals, which at-

noon, March 12, at 6 o'clock in the Church of the Messiah. Following is the programme, which will be conducted by Mrs. Charlotte Richland of Alton.

PART I.  
Prelude and Pique.....E. R. Kroeber  
Tran. Lamentation.....J. H. Brewster  
An Autumn Storm.....J. H. Brewster  
One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Psalm.....Idem  
Mrs. Gray, Violin; Miss Love, Harp; Mr. Kroeber, Organ.  
Cantata from Assing's.....Palestina  
Solo-Night Resplendent to King Maro, Gounod  
Miss Hinton.

PERSONAL NOTICES.  
Mrs. O. Raymond Tauche has returned from a lengthy visit in Nashville, Tenn., during which she witnessed the marriage of her sister, Miss Ruby Belle Miller, formerly of St. Louis, to Mr. William S. Carter of Nashville. The wedding took place on March 2.

Mrs. C. F. Young, No. 244 Park avenue, is ill and confined to her home.

Mrs. William Tenkors, who has been dangerously ill for several weeks in Chicago, has returned to St. Louis and is now recovering.

Doctor A. V. Chorberron, a retired army officer, is a guest at the Lindell Hotel.

The T. P. H. Club was entertained last Monday by Miss Emma Strickland of Webster. The afternoon was pleasantly spent with quotations from various authors and music, after which a repast was served.

For myself I ask no help whatever. I am an old man, and I have a child to take care of, and my office as Postmaster has in which she assists me, affords us a living.

All Resources Exhausted.  
Oregon County Correspondence of The Republic.  
The fine, open winter up to the 15th of January has been followed by five weeks of as hard winter weather as I have ever seen in my life, and I have seen fifty-one. I have lived on a farm in this county for thirty years and have seen her population increase nearly four-fifths, and will say here that the outlook for the majority of our people is grain on half of the farms is ripe, the work stock is looking quite thin in flesh and cattle of all kinds are very thin. Quite a number of small cows have died, and many more will go before the winter grass gets here. The wheat crop will not help as pasture, as it is so late and as this is a year of such a late start, the hickory nuts the ice two or three inches thick on the ground kept the hogs without food for a week or more, and they have gained all the fat they could get in the winter.

No corn to feed corn, will say that not one farmer in ten has seed corn to plant the next crop, and the question is where and how will they get seed corn? There will not be many acres of oats sown, for want of seed, and the corn crop will be small. As yet, but there will be, and soon too, unless help is obtained. I refer to the Postmaster at Job, the Postmaster at Garfield and at many places, also J. P. Woodside & Co., general merchants, at Thayer, R. F. Young, merchant, at Alton; C. L. Davis, Sheriff; L. P. Norman, Prosecuting Attorney; or any other county official of this county. If it was asked in what form relief would be the best, I would say corn in cash in care of a committee appointed for the purpose of seeing that the needy ones get the amount they would be entitled to in the distribution.

A special session of the County Court will be held in Clayton on Monday, March 17, for the purpose of seeing that the needy ones get the amount they would be entitled to in the distribution.

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